Mr. Allen of Mississippi, rising to a question of personal privilege, read an extract from a dispatch to a Philadelphia paper, stating that in his recent speech he had uttered a vulgar tirade against Senator Quay, had characterized him as a thief and had closed his speech with an attack upon the piety of Postmaster-general Wanamaker. He also read the resolutions of the Republican State committee of Pennsylvania denouncing the "indecent conduct of Messrs. Allen and Spinola in attacking Senator Quay." He denied that he had ever called Senator Quay a thief. He "denied the allegation and defied the alligator." It had never been his purpose to begin an attack on Senator Quay, and he never did so. In the heat of debate, and in reply to the gentleman from Illinois | Mr.

Canoon, who had arraigned the Demo-cratic party because it had defaulting State Treasurers, he had simply said that the Democratic party had never elected them to the United States Senate or made them chairmen of its national committee. He did not know Senator Quay, but he understood he was a man of some good traits, and he was no party to any conspiracy to injure or defame him. When the gentleman from Illinois brought up the Southern treasurers, his head was so exposed that he Mr. Allen just hit it without thinking.
The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair, on the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Sayers of Texas raised a point of order against the clause providing for the appointment, by the Secretary of the Interior, of nine members of a board of pension appeals at \$2,000 a year each. After a short discussion, the Chair sustained the point of

In speaking to a verbal amendment Mr. Enlose of Tennessee criticised the appointment of postmaster in his town, and quoted from a letter written by his colleague [Mr. Evans] to the Postmaster-general declaring that the people of that town were ballot-box stuffers, and that he [Mr. Enlos] and his people ought to be disciplined. It came with a bad grace from his colleague of Australia alone are worth annually \$250.

Enlos of Tennessee criticised the appointment of Pennessee College (In Came with a bud grace from his colleague to accuse his constituents with stuffing ballot-boxes when he himself had been charged with having stuffed ballot-boxes in the Fifth district of Chattanooga two years ago. It had been so stated by Mr. Whiteside.

Whiteside.

Mr. Evans had stuffed ballot-boxes and the commencial interest of these colonies are large and various. The imports of Australia alone are worth annually \$250.000.000, while the exports of wool, meat and gold reach nearly the same figure.

It must be remembered that most of these colonies are large and various. The imports of Australia alone are worth annually \$250.000.000, while the exports of wool, meat and gold reach nearly the same figure.

It must be remembered that most of these colonies are really great English communities, peopled by Eurliah colonists, and their to reight provided the providing the people with a visual and appropriate the presence of a horse, for instance, and the communities of Australia alone are worth annually \$250.000.000, while the exports of wool, meat and gold reach nearly the same figure.

It must be remembered that most of these colonies are really great English communities, people by Eurliah colonists, and their to reight providing the people with every element of health, protection and comfort. They are providing the people with every element of health, protection and comfort. They are, therefore, quite rights of the Republicans of the district. His colleague had complained that the Democrats were not allowed to see the papers on file in the Postoffice

Mr. Enloe—That is not true, and I de-nounce it as a falsehood. Mr. Evaus, continuing, said that when he had a colleague who condemned the administration and reflected on members in this House in the most unkind terms, it must be expected that the Democrats would be denied access to these political

would be denied access to these political papers.

Mr. Enloe disclaimed any ill-feeling towards his colleague. He had called attention to this matter because he felt that he had been badly treated by the Postmastergeneral and his colleague. He [Enloe] had showed to the Postmaster-general the fraud in the candidate's indorsements by the statement of leading Republicans and by numerous letters. He thought that he had the assurance of the Postmaster-general that he would select some other man. As to the manner in which he got the papers, he went to the in which he got the papers, he went to the Postoffice Department and picked them up in the chief clerk's office. He made a copy of them, and said that he was doing so in order to expose this fraud. There was nothing secret about it. He got his colleague's letter in the Senate committeeroom. He had betrayed nobody's confi-

On motion of Mr. Clements of Georgia an amendment was adopted requiring the beads of departments to report to Congress the number of persons in their departments who are inefficient.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. On ordering the previous question no quorum voted, and this point was raised by Mr. Bynum of Indiana. A caunt failing to develop a quorum, a call of the House was ordered. Only 101 members responded to their names.

The dreary scenes attending the call of the House were then enact-

ed, while the Sergeant-at-arms was engaged in the task of hunting up absentees. After five hours consumed in this manner, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on ordering the previous question. The vote stood 136 to 10, and Mr. Bynum raised the point that there was no quorum present.

The Speaker pro tem. thereupon counted the House and announced that there were

167 members present-more than a quorum. Mr. Bynum thereupon demanded tellers, and no quorum voting the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote resulted-yeas, 141: nays, 20—the Speaker counting Abbott, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Dehaven, Enloe and Goodnight to make a quorum, and declared the previous question ordered. The House then, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

Proceedings of the Senate. Washington, April 26 .- The Senate bill to carry out, in part, the terms of the agreement with the Sioux Indians of Dakota for the sale of a portion of their reservation, and appropriating \$1,800,000 for the purpose as the first measure, was reported and

passed by the Senate to-day. The Senate then proceeded to the calendar, and passed the following bills among others: Senate bill, to validate pre-emption filings and pre-emption proofs, made within the States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington; Senate bill, authorizing the Secretary of the In-terior to negotiate with the Turtle band of Chippewa Indians for the cession of their

The joint resolution accepting the dona-tion of the battle sword of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reed, tendered as a gift by his son, Samuel C. Reed, and providing for the presentation to him by Congress of a gold medal, having been taken up, Mr. Voorhees, who had reported it from the library committee, read from manuscript what he called "the story of the sword tendered for our acceptance." Much opposition to the resolution was developed, and it was finally medified so as to provide that the medal shall be deposited in the National Museum. Finally a standing vote was taken on the passage of the joint resolution, and as it showed a majority against it-12 to quorum voting)-Mr. Voorhees asked that the joint resolution might lie over, retaining its place on the calendar,

and that was agreed to.

The Senate bill to amend the interstatecommerce act, as to modes of procedure,
was passed, and then, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

When Public and Private Rights Clash, Francis L. Stetson, in May Scribner. How general and dominant is the desire

A BOURBON'S SEMI-APOLOGY

Mississippi's Jester Tries to Explain His Scurrilous Attack on Senator Quay.

Another Bourbon Member of the Heuse Attempts to Malign a Colleague—Senators Opposed to Giving a Medal for a Sword.

Washington, April 26.—By appointment of the Speaker, Mr. Barrows of Michigan acted as Speaker pro tem. of the House to-day.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi, rising to a question of personal privilege, read an extract

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Another United States That Will Be Formed in the Near Future.

Another "United States" will, ere very long, no doubt take its place among the federal unions of the earth. This will be the United States of Australasia, which will be composed of the various islands in the Australasian sea, which have, from time to time, been taken possession of and colonized by Great Britain.

A conference looking to this end and comprising representatives from the several colonies has recently closed its session at Melbourne, the capital of the colony of Victoria, in South Australia.

This important body was unanimous in its decision that the colonies should be bound together by a closer tie than that which now exists. The only tie between them now is that they are now, one and all, subject to the British crown. The conference resolved that a convention, composed of delegates from all the colonies, should be called, empowered to consider and report on a scheme of a federal constitution. The colonies to be embraced in this remote United States will probably be at least ten in number, including those which are self-governing and crown colonies. The self-governing are New South Wales, New Zealand, Queenstown, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and West Australia. The principal crown colonies are Fiji. New

Guinea and the Western Pacific islands.

The former practically govern themselves as nearly independent states, while the crown colonies are ruled directly by the imperial government, and may be likened

to our Territories.

That the new federal union will be a large and important one may be seen from the fact that it will contain a population of not far from four millions of people, at least one million more than the American colonies contained when they won their independ-

mainly that of mutual protection and de-fense. Each state will help the others in case of attack; a common navy will protect one and all.

The new nation is very likely to remain, for a while at least, under the nominal rule of Great Britain. The connection between the colonies and the mother country has still mutual advantages, which will not be hastily discarded. Great Britain, as a great naval power, now has in the Asiatic seas many harbors where her fleets may find safety and take in coal and provisions.

On the other hand, the Australasian colonies, in case they were attacked by some formidable maritime power, like France. may now depend upon the strong arm of the British navy.

the British navy. British rule rests so lightly on the colonies that they do not feel it a burden. They know that they can become absolutely independent any time they choose, and the tendency of a federal union will no doubt be to gradually bring about their

SHE SWAM FOR HER LIFE. A Woman Survivor of the Quetta Disaster in the Water for Hours.

By yesterday morning's Australian mail we have for the first time full particulars of the Quetta disaster, and the narratives of survivors. We subjoin the principal points in the graphic state-ment of Miss Lacy, undoubtedly the most interesting figure in the events of that calamitous night in Torres straits. Miss Lacy says she was sitting in the saloon writing a letter, the other ladies being practicing for a concert, when, without a moment's warning, they heard a loud, grating sound, the ship rocked violently and a chorus of confused noises broke out

Miss Lacy rushed on deck, and already the ship was sinking. "Going aft," she says, "was like walking up a hill. The part to which I was making my way was high above the water." But hardly had she reached the aft part of the vessel than it, too, rapidly sank, and in a moment two hundred human beings and a large number of sheep "were all in the water in a heap, the people struggling and shriek-ing terribly." Miss Lacy, with great difficulty, managed to extricate herself from the confused mass, and, being a practised swimmer, succeeded in getting clear of the whirlpool caused by the sinking ship. She then relieved herself of all superfluous clothing, and swam about for two hours in the hope of coming across some of the sur-

At midnight she heard a cry from a distance, and swimming towards it, found that it came from a raft rudely and hastily constructed by the chief officer. She availed herself of this temporary refuge, and remained on the raft until noon next day, when, finding that it was making no progress, and fancying that she saw an island on the verge of the horizon, Miss Lacy determined to trust once more to her swimming powers, and in spite of the strong remon-strances of the chief officer she dived into the ocean and struck out in the direction she had marked out for herself. But she had grievously miscalculated the distance

All that afternoon and far into the night she was in the water without life-belt or support of any description, relieving her-self by swimming alternately on her face, back and sides. She said she felt no fear of the sharks that abound in these tropical waters, but the fearfully hot sun scorched her terribly, and every now and then she had to thrust her head under water to save herself from sunstroke. She is under the impression that for a part of the time she

was asleep in the water. At length, after being for twenty four hours altogether alone in Torres straits, she was picked up in an almost exhausted con-dition by a boat belonging to the search steamer Albatross. For some hours after her timely rescue she was delirious, and fancied herself living in a submarine hotel.

No more signal proof of the value of swim
as soon as possible after a rain rather than

as soon as possible after a rain rather than ming as a lady's accomplishment has been furnished for many a day than this extraor-dinary experience of Miss Lacy's.

The Man Who Interviewed Cleveland.

New York Mall and Express. It is generally understood that Mr. Fred Crawford, brother of Mr. T. C. Crawford, the well-known correspondent, was the man who interviewed Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Crawford is known as an honorable man who would not misreport anyone. He is to encroach upon the public streets is hardly | acquainted with many men prominent in

PATENT RIGHTS.

Contract Between Inventor and People Guaranteed by the Government.

Youth's Companion. The word patent means "open," and it was first made use of to describe the open letters, or "letters patent," by which a sovereign granted to a citizen or subject a monopoly of the exclusive use or sale of any article. The word is now, in a sense not originally intended, applied to the secret of an inventor, which has by him been made open

to the whole public in consideration of a right, for a limited period, to make and sell the thing invented. The original patent was often for a mo-nopoly of a commodity which the people al-ready freely possessed. The King of Eng-land, for instance, granted to individual subjects the exclusive right to sell such ar-

subjects the exclusive right to sell such articles as salt and vinegar.

Such monopolies as this have been declared wrongful in England, and have never existed in the United States. The only patentable thing with us is a useful invention or discovery which has never before been possessed by the people.

The theory of the patent right is this: The inventor possesses a secret likely to be useful to the people, which secret he reveals freely to the government, for the benefit of the general public. In return for his service in revealing his secret, the government grants him the exclusive right, for a limited time, to make and sell the thing which his invention covers.

thing which his invention covers.

The patent, therefore, is simply a contract between the inventer and the people, in which the latter grant the former the sole right for a time to the profits from his invention, in consideration of having the invention, in consideration of having the free possession of the invention later on.

In this country a patent lasts only seventeen years. After that time all are free to make full use of the patented invention without payment of any fee or royalty—unless, indeed, the patent is extended by special of act of Congress. This extension is rarely granted, and only in cases where it is held that the patentee has failed to get the benefit of his patent.

The term of a patent was formerly fifteen years, and it was renewable by the Patent Office for seven years more. This privilege of the extension by the Patent Office was abolished in 1861, and the term made seventeen years.

seventeen years. There is much misapprehension of the ex-

patent really grants. The government, in giving a patantee the right to the exclusive possession of his invention, does not undertake to guarantee him in that right. The invention is, during the term of his patent, his property; but he must defend it before the law in the same way that any other property must be defended.

A New Danger for the Despised and Played-Out Biped with Beard.

New danger is ahead for the played-out and despised male, in the fact that women are about to become chemists, and to push from his seat the present learned and obliging dispenser of drugs, aerated waters and high class tooth-brushes. It is the Pharmaceutical Society which has done all the harm, by admitting women some time ago to its examinations. What is the result? Maidens of a medical turn, who do not mind grappling with technical matters, and whose brains are equal to the strain of passing three examinations, are becoming dispensers in chemists' shops; and they are said by a contemporary devoted to the interests of female nursing to be about to "set up shop" for themselves. We are told how they already do this in the United States, and how there are in that land of freedom many lady chemists, "doing well both pecuniarily and socially." Then, on the continent, women are studying with an eye to entering the profession, and Gen. ing dispenser of drugs, aerated waters and an eye to entering the profession, and Gen, eva is described as a favorite place for the continental feminine student of drags.

At Warsaw it appears that there is a fa-mous chemist's establishment presided over and owned by a lady. It is, perhaps, hardly cheering to female aspirants to be informed that the total cost of learning the profession is from £80 to £150, "including everything." This seems to include the necessity of "being for three years practically engaged in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions," under some experienced chemist. It is a little sanguine to say that "all will join in wishing success to the lady chemist, for light hands mix well, and bright smiles cheer the heart." It is quite bright smiles cheer the heart." It is quite certain that the male chemist already established, and duly educated and certificated will be ready to welcome the advent of a host of engaging competitors. Moreover, although it may seem rather churlish to venture on such a suggestion, the truth is that what we want in a chemist is neither a bright smile nor a light hand, but competent knowledge and a sufficient degree of ordinary civility. Of course, it is an advantage if we can have the "bright smile" for nothing-thrown in, as it were, along with the boluses and the draughts, the ointments and the anodynes. This is where the coming female chemist may be confidently expected to "score." If young and comely she will attract round her dispensing-desk a number of admirers, who will suddenly develop the most astonishing variety of complicated diseases, which nothing on earth but a drug from her fair hands can possibly alleviate. These ailments will also prove to be chronic, and the poor sufferer will take to dropping in at his favorite druggist's about once a day to hear her opinion of how he is getting on, or to be recommended and to try some new concoction of medical science. The Phyllis of the Pharmacopæia should have a roaring trade.

ing trade.

St. Louis Republic. One advantage with this crop is that it requires only a short time to make a good growth, while on a good soil a large yield can, with proper care, easily be obtained.
Another advantage is that it can be sown
after nearly or quite all of the other seeding is done, and the prospects for hay from
the meadows and clover-fields can be reasonably well determined. There are few crops that can be depended upon to make up any deficiency there may be in the hay crop so readily as millet or Hungarian

Though it is often sown on thin land, the

yield there is not so good as upon good, strong land. Care should always be taken to prepare the soil well before sowing the seed. A very light covering only is needed. A good plan is to plow and harrow the soil into a good tilth, and, if necessary, roll it. sow the seed, using a harrow or brush to cover A broadcast seeder 18 an When it can be done it will be best to sow just before. Hard, dashing rains not only often wash the seed, but often, if the sun comes out warm a crust will form over the top, through which the tender plants cannot force their way. It is best always to use plenty of seed, especially if grown for hay. On a good rich soil sixteen quarts will not be too much. With grass of all kinds a good stand is important, and plenty of seed must be used if this is secured. When millet is grown for hay it must be cut reasonably early. If delayed too long the quality will be impaired. Cut just as realized by many a citizen until having the business and political worlds, and he bought a vacant lot, he is about to build. Conscious then of limitation by his neighbor's bounds on either side he casts a yearn-bor's bounds on either side he casts a yearn-ing eye upon the fine open space in no question as to who told the truth. the seed begins to form, or as near that

obtain makes it a cheap feed. It will stand drought better than many other crops, and often this will be found a great advantage. especially if grown for a soiling crop.

How to Save Money.

W. A. Linn, in May Scribner. Experience has shown that some system is absolutely necessary to induce a large proportion of the persons of moderate means to lay aside a part of their incomes. The smaller the income the greater, of course, is the temptation to spend it all in order to supply wished-for comforts of life. When money-saving means a denial of some creature comfort some equivalent for the denial must be presented clearly to view. The naturally frugal spy out this equivalent for themselves. But there are so many who are not by nature frugal, and it is for them that a system must be devised. Experience has shown that some system

The most efficient system of this kind should combine three things: 1, An easily perceived inducement to save; 2, regularity in laying aside the savings; 3, as much compulsion as may be in enforcing the economy. \* \* These conditions are best fulfilled by the form of co-operation known as the Building and Loan Associa-

Alfalfa is being given a trial in the East this season. In New Jersey there are quite a number of patches of it by way of experiment. The seed has germinated evenly, and the prospect looks favorable, but it is, as yet, too soon to arrive at a conclusion regarding its excellence as a substitute for

Headache and Dyspepsia. William E. Rockwell, No. 512 West Fiftyseventh street, New York, says:

"I have been a martyr to bilious headache and dyspepsia. Any indiscretion in
diet, over-fatigue, or cold, brings on a fit of
indigestion, to be followed by a headache
lasting two or three days at a time. I think
I must have tried over twenty different
remedies, which were recommended as certain cures by loving friends, but it was no
use. At last I thought I would take a
simple course of purgation with Brandreth's Pills. For the first week I took two
pills every night, then one pill for thirty
nights; in that time I gained three pounds
in weight, and never have had an ache or
pain since."

pain since." tent and character of the privilege which a Disease in one part of the body will Disease in one part of the body will eventually fill the whole body with disease. Every year or two some part of the system grows weak and begins to decay. Such part should be removed at once, and new matter be allowed to take its place. There's no need of cutting it out with a surgeon's scalpel. Purge away the old, diseased and worn out parts with Brandreth's Pills.

Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless and safe to take at any time.

any time.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

The opening of this Jack will take place SUNDAY, APRIL 27. Professor Baird will cross the river on a slender wire, one hundred feet above the water—a thrilling sight to witness. Prof. Borcher will make his daring leap from the clouds by the aid of his monster balloon. Also, base-ball, Japanese day fire-works, music and dancing.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., MARCH 24, 1890.—
J Will be sold at public auction, at the Quartermaster's depot here, on Tuesday, the 29th day of
April, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., a lot of Quartermaster's property, including carpenter's adzes,
broad-axes, wagon bridles, mule shoes, hatchets and
handles, etc. Terms cash, in United States funds.
Catalogues will be furnished upon application to the
undersigned, and the property can be examined at
any time before the day of sale, between the hours
of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. Property must
be removed at the expense of purchasers within fifteen days from date of sale. E. B. KIRK, Major
and Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

Dissolution of Partnership Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between James E. Shover and Wilmer F Christian, under the firm name of Shover & Christian, after prosecuting a successful business for twenty-four years, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The said James E. Shover will, by agreement of parties, collect all accounts and demands due said firm. So far as known, the firm has no indebtedness, but if there should be any it is agreed that it shall be paid by the said James E. Shover.

JAMES E. SHOVER,

WELL BRIF. CHRISTIAN.

The business will be continued at the old place, No. 125 North Alabama St., by J. E. Shover.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS

ELDER F. D. STARR WILL PREACH AT the Seventh-day Adventist Church, 175 Central avenue, this evening, at 7:30. Subject: "The Three Dispensations." All are cordially invited. 121/2c. 40 pieces double-width Venetian Cloth, 20c goods, for 9c. 50 pieces 36-inch Henrietta, regular 30c quality, for 23c per yard. All our Silk and Wool Plaids, worth 60c per yard, coming week's price 36c. The greatest bargain of all is a big lot of elegant Tulle Dress Patterns, equal in style to any \$5 suit in the house; you can buy choice of the lot for \$1.48 per suit.

THE GRAND DISPLAY Of Evening Suits in our show is worth coming miles to see.

THE GREAT SILK SALE

20 pieces warranted Black Silk will be sold at 98c per yard. \$1.50 quality Black Silk will be sold Monday only for \$1.23.

### BLACK DRESS FABRICS \$1.25 Silk-Warp Landsdown for 79c. 85c Silk Belladona for 59c. \$1 Silk Belladona for 85c.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN RIBBONS. All go at 8c, worth 121/2c to 25c. Big lot No. 12 Persian Ribbons, all colors; big lot all-Sill. Ribbon in all the new and beautiful shades,

### choice of the entire lot for 8c per yard. LACE SALE.

Wide Vandyke Point Lace, worth 121/2c, for 5c. Fine all-Linen Torshon Lace only 5c per yard. Big lot Embroidery, very cheap at 5c

# GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

We keep all the best makes, ranging in price from 39c, 49c, 75c, up

to the very finest qualities, fitted to the hand. To-morrow's great bargains in MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, Children's Dresses, Infant Slips, Aprons, etc., etc.

# SPRING WRAPS.

To-morrow-300 Jersey Jackets, fancy front, for 47c each. 75 springweight Jackets for 75c, reduced from \$2. All our \$2.50 Jackets for \$1, to-morrow.

10,000 Ladies' Fancy-trimmed Jersey Underwear for 8c, worth 20c.

37 and 39 South Illinois Street.

WEST WASHINGTON ST. 51 Opposite Bates House. The DRESS MAKER'S BAZAAR now open and ready for business. Dresses cut and made in the latest designs to suit the form. Forms improved a specialty. Overgaters made to match the suit. Consult before

MRS. HARRY FOWLER, Second Floor. Rooms 1, 2, 7, 8. WANTED-Good Cutter at THE BAZAAR, 51 West Washington street. MRS. H. FOWLER.

NASH-Mrs. Dr. G. W. Nash died at her residence, 400 S. Illinois st., Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Bervice will be held at the house, at 1 oclock p. ro., Monday,

RELIGIOUS SERVICES Seventh-Day Adventist.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-A CIGAR-BROKER TO HANDLE our line of fine domestic cigars. Address, P. CHANCE MATTHEWS Printing Company, 9 Vance Block, Good work, Moderate prices, Promises fulfilled. Electricity.

A GENTS should write for illustrated circular and A terms for two weeks trial of Missouri Washer. Washes dirtiest clothes clean by hot steam without rubbing. Easily sold; profitable. J. WOHTH, St. Louis, Mo, WANTED-A NEW YORK FIRM, DEALING extensively in yarns and embroidery materials, requires an active and experienced salestman for the State of Indiana, to sell their goods on commission. Full knowledge of the article is essential, Address, with reference, P. O. Box 454, New York

WANTED-COMPETENT MAN FOR INDIANapolis office; must be able to take full charge and furnish \$2,000 cash security; money secured and \$125 per month salary guaranteed from the start; best of references given and required; state age, experience and when you can begin. Address K 99, Indianapolis Journal.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A NNOUNCEMENT—THE ANNUAL STOCK-holders' meeting of the Citizens' Street Rail-road Company, of Indianapolis, will be held at their office in the Fair Block, Jackson Place, Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, May 12, 1890. A. A. ANDERSON,

A STROLOGER-MRS. DR. ELLIS, 29 EAST birth, the true history of life, what business you will be most fortunate in, where to go to be most shealthy. happy and prosperous, gives information on all love and domestic affairs, of friends and encinies, law suits, inheritance, health, starting journeys. If sick or in trouble consult the doctor at once.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY-QUICK-TRY BRYAN, NO. 36 CIR-MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEW. Melry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street. MONEY TO LOAN-IF YOU WANT A straight business loan of home money, on Marion county real estate, without commission, midthree to ten years, apply to WILLIAM H. ENG.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

GIVE Chance a chance on your next job of print-ing. With CHANCE MATTHEWS PRINT. ING CO., 9 Vance Block. Estimates cheerfully FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

FORSALE-DELIVERY WAGONS, ATSTABLE of KINGAN & CO.'S pork-house.

DAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

THE DENVER OF THE BLACK HILLS. Now is the time to invest in real estate in this phsnomenal city. The opening of the Sionx Reserva tion assures its future. Write for maps and particelars to O. L. COOPER, Rapid City, South Dakota.

Refer, by permission, to Hon. J. P. Luse, Register U. S. Land Office, or to "Dakota Bank," Rapid City AUCTION SALE.

A UCTION SALE OF FINE FURNITURE,
A Carpets, Stoves, etc.—We will sell on Wednesday morning, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at the residence, No. 21 East North st., two choice bedroom suites, one walnut marble-top bed-room suite, one walnut marble-top sideboard, one marble-top cherry hat-rack, one fine plush double lounge, oak refrigerator (cost \$25), parlor rocker, extension table, dining chairs, large regulator clock, mirror, tables, safe, Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, open-front gas stove, large cook stove, etc. GUSTIN & MCCURDY, Auctioneers. FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM; newly papered; bath. 240 E. Vermont st.

FOR RENT - PLEASANT, NICELY-FURnished room; private family. 330 North New FOR RENT-SIX-ROOM COTTAGE HOUSE, with large stock barn (capacity, fifty head of stock); running water, about sixteen acres of ground. Apply, 206 North Alabama st. W. F. CHRISTIAN.

Chinese Remedies Cure

Rheumatism, Tumors, Catarrh. Deafness.

Paralysis,

Salt Rheum, Baldness, All Skin Diseases, Female Diseases, Scrofula, Malaria, Tape Worm, Eruptions. Asthma, Cancer,

And all Blood Diseases.

Dyspepsia,

Made Strong.

Every caller sees GUN WA privately.



Made Young.

A friendly chat with GUN WA costs nothing.

J. D. GAVETTE

CATAL TATE

Chinese Remedies Cure

Heart Disease, Indigestion, Consumption, Fits, Bronchitis,

Sore Eyes, Neuralgia, All Nervous Diseases, Urinary Troubles, Fevers, Costiveness, Lost Strength,

Kidney and Liver, And all Diseases.

GUN WA has 5,000 Autograph Letters from those who have been cured, which can be shown. And he offers \$1,000 reward for proof that any of them are not (so far as he knows) genuine. Gun Wa successfully treats patients at a distance. He has a very large mail practice, and devotes hours daily to his correspondence. The following are taken at random from the many he has received. They are voluntary, and freely given by those he has helped. He does NOT show or publish except such as are offered by those whose love of humanity prompts them to give OTHER SUFFERERS THE BENEFIT OF THEIR EXPERIENCE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 25, 1890. Dear Sir-Yours of the 23d received, and wish to say in reply that, while averse to lending my name to anything of this kind, as a general rule, yet I am quite willing that you should use my name and address.

I am under obligations to you for the good you have done for me, and feel that anything I can do for you will be a pleasure to me.
Wishing you continued success in your good work, I remain respectfully, ESTELLE M. DISHON.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 24, 1890. Dear Sir-I will say to any one who seeks information on the value of your Chinese herbal treatment, that they have cured me and I now enjoy the best of health, all due to your remedies. To be well was something I could only dream of and I never hoped to realize it, but thanks to your medicines I am now a well man. CHAS. HARTMAN. Hotel Hamilton Barber-shop.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., April 24, 1890. Dear Sir-I just received your letter of inquiry. I can say that it is with great pleasure I answer your letter to inform you that I have received great benefits from your Chinese Herbal Remedies and am once more a well man. You can use my name. I will also state that I have told numbers of people of the cure I have received from your treatment, and will gladly answer any correspondence I may receive.

Your true friend,
HENRY B, CAWEIN.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 25, 1890. Dear Sir-I can say to all who are in need of medical aid that your Chinese Herb and Vegetable Remedies are equaled by no other medicine and I gladly recommend them to all searchers of health. I will reply cheerfully to any and all who desire to correspond with me.

Very respectfully, ALEX. DAVIGE.

No. 7 Polk street. NOBLESVILEE, Ind., April 25, 1890.

Kind Sir-Your remedies have greatly bene-fited both husband and wife, and you are at liberty to use our names publicly if you wish, and we will inform either by mail or otherwise any one who doubts the value of your Chinese Remedies just what they have done for us. We both thank you and your remedies for giving us good health.

Your friends, JOHN R. TOLL and ELIZA A. TOLL.

KNIGHTSVILLE, Ind., April 25. Dear Sir-You are quite at liberty to use my name and address whenever you think proper, and I will publish the good qualities of your Chinese Remedies all over where I am known. ROBERT JENKINS.

Mr. John McGregor, 372 South Tennessee street, city, said he had a catarrh for over fifteen years, and the last thing he remembered of smelling was new-mown hay on the beautiful island across the sea—his highland home. Mr. Mc-Gregor has been in this country for ten years. He had consulted many eminent physicians and used numbers of advertised nostrums, but to no avail. He was completely restored by the Chinese herbal treatment. R. F. Flaiz, of Shelbyville, says: "I contracted consumption and was under treatment for a year.

My physician pronounced my case hopeless. It was predicted that I would die in a few weeks' time. I called on Gun Wa, who would not guarantee a cure, but said he would help me. In three weeks after taking his remedies I was almost well. My improvement has been steady. For nine months before I had been unable to attend to business. Now I have a good appetite and hope to resume work in a few days." Mrs. Mollie Walker, of Brinkman street, Indianapolis, was a sufferer for several years from cancer of the breast. "For two years," she said, "I treated with different physicians, but got no relief. My case seemed hopeless. They said the knife was my only salvation. Unless an operation was performed I could not hope for relief. I decided to try Gun Wa against the advice and protestations of my friends. All praise to Gun

protestations of my friends. All praise to Gun Wa and his remedies. His medicines have wrought a perfect cure. To-day I feel as well as I ever did. If any one doubts this statement send them to me." MOUND CITY, Ill., April 15, 1890. GUN WA: GUN WA:

Dear Friend—In reply to your letter as to how I am getting along, I must say that after I had given up all hope of ever being cured of the dyspepsia, I am now a well man. I could not—as I told you when I called at your parlors—take any nourishment except light foods, and very little of that; and then it didnot do me a particle of good. For a while I did not indulge my appetite in any way, and I found that the remedies were driving from my system all the poisons that I had poured into it for the past ten years. So I kept on with them, and at each treatment I would see better results. First, the swelling that

I would feel after eating, and the nausea which would cause me to cast up everything I had eaten, began to disappear, and my stomach began to retain my food. Then I began to grow stronger and fleshier, so that my friends noticed it and spoke of it. Then I got so that I could resume my work, and I am now as well a man as ever. I do not look sallow, thin nor dyspeptic, as I did three months ago, and it is all due to Gun Wa's Chinese Herbal Remedies. My system is thoroughly cleansed and my blood is good, and, in all, I feel like another person.

I close this with the best of wishes—that you may live long and scatter behind you deeds of I would feel after eating, and the nausea which may live long and scatter behind you deeds of good to the afflicted, and that you may leave to the world, when you are gone, your valuable remedies.

Your true friend,

A DRUG CLERK GREATER THAN A KING.
When the King of Sweden, about 1747, went to France, expecting to astonish people with the gorgeousness of his display, he was disgusted to find that many great men paid no attention to him, but asked about a man living in Sweden. The man was named Scheele, and the King was astonished to learn that this subject of his had set all the scientific world talking with his chemset all the scientific world talking with his chemical discoveries. A courier was sent to hunt him up. He found him a poor drug clerk in Kepping, getting about \$15 a year, and yet his discoveries were so good and great that they are prectically standard to-day. Every time you use giveerine on your face you profit by the discovery of that drug clerk, who was greater than a King. The Chinese have a knowledge of the curative properties of herbs and vegetables that represent the erties of herbs and vegetables that represent the discoveries of thousands of great men, and a visit to Gun Wa, the botanical a nd herb physician, will convince you, if you use his remedies, that they are most active and useful agents to eradicate consumption, catarrh, blood poisoning, rheumatism, nervousness, weakness and nearly

THEIR CLAIMS VERIFIED.

The remarkable cures that are being certified to daily by well-known citizens prove beyond any possibility of a doubt that the Gun Wa Chinese herb and vegetable remedies are everything that have been claimed for them, and prove that catarrh, rhumatism, female weakness, nervous debility, bloed poisoning, piles, tape worm, and, in fact, nearly all diseases can be permanently cured by nature's remedies. Gun Wa shows certificates of several cases of cancer, consumption and paralysis of long stauding and in savanced stages that have been positively cured by the herb remedies.

TAPE-WORM. Since locating in Indianapolis Gun Wa has sold several hundred people his remedy for tape-worm, and in no instance has it failed to ac-complish the desired result, and in no case has a person been sick for a minute, or had cause to refrain from work a day.

A pleasant chat with Gun Wa will cost you nothing, as he charges only for what medicine he sells you, and he will frankly tell you all

about your case.

If you require medicine, he will tell you.

If not, he will tell you.

If his remedies can cure you he will tell you, and if not, he will candidly so state.

and if not, he will candidly so state.

Pay no attention to the reports being industriously circulated by your local physicians and their friends that Gun Wa is a "quack," but call and have a talk with him and satisfy yourself, and he may be able to give you advice and information worth thousands of dellars to you regarding your health.

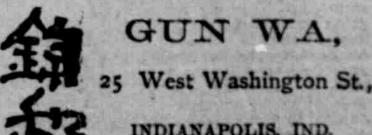
All callers received privately, and all conversations strictly confidential.

Young and middle-aged men, or those about to marry, should send for Gun Wa's circular on nervous diseases and their proper treatment.

Gun Wa's remedies have cured hundreds of cases that he has never seen, through correcases that he has never seen, through correspondence alone, though at least one personal interview is desirable, if possible.

Send for his treatise on Cancer: also, on Tapeworm and all other diseases.

If you cannot call and see GUN WA at his office, write to him, inclosing 4c in stamps, and tell him your trouble. He will tell you at once if his remedies will cure you. If he takes your case be of good cheer. He can help you. He will help you. Address



GUN WA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

All correspondence in plain, white envelopes. All medicines in plain, securely-sealed packages.

Call on or address GUN WA, 25 West Washington Street, Indianapolis. Office hours-9 a. m. to 12 m., 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.